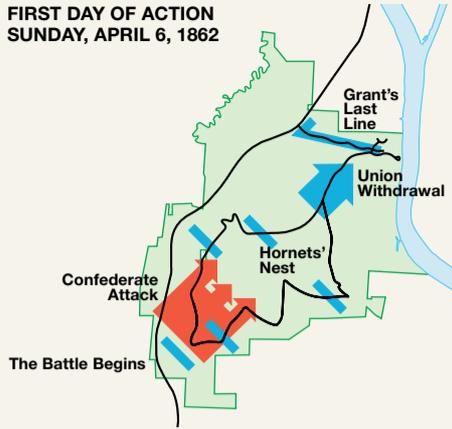
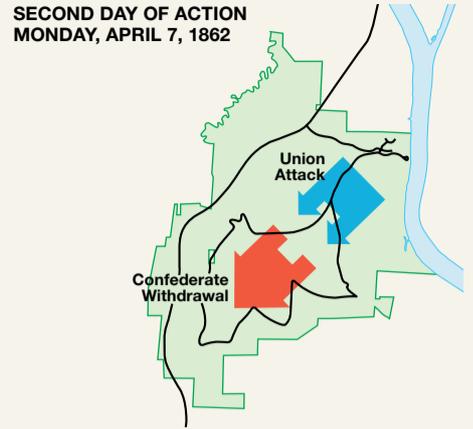


The battlefield tour, shown on the map below, starts at the visitor center where exhibits and a 25-minute film provide an introduction to the battle and the war. The maps at right show schematically the troop movements of the armies engaged during the two-day battle and, when used in conjunction with the tour map, help to provide orientation to the ground on which the action took place and make the individual tour stops more meaningful. Park interpreters will be glad to answer any questions you might have about the battle or the tour. The visitor center is open every day except December 25. Address all correspondence in care of the park superintendent, whose address is Shiloh, TN 38376.

FIRST DAY OF ACTION  
SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1862



SECOND DAY OF ACTION  
MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862

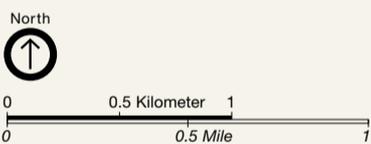


## Touring Shiloh Battlefield

- Pittsburg Landing** Union base during the battle and a landing for river steamers. Here on the night of April 6-7, General Buell's Army of the Ohio marched off troop transports to reinforce Grant's army. The next day a Federal counterattack forced the Confederates under Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard to withdraw.
- Grant's Last Line** While the Confederates moved to crush the Hornets' Nest, Grant formed a defensive line along this ridge. The line of artillery marks the final position of Grant's left on April 6. That night Buell's reinforcements deployed forward of Grant's left and center while Lew Wallace's fresh division reinforced the right. At dawn on April 7 nearly 50,000 Federals launched a counterattack against the Confederates.
- Hornets' Nest** At mid-morning on April 6, parts of three Union divisions occupied a dense oak thicket on this sector of the Federal front. For seven hours the Federals repulsed several piecemeal Confederate attacks. In the late afternoon, while Grant prepared a last line of defense to the north, the Confederates surrounded and captured this position.
- Ruggles' Battery** After infantry attacks failed to break the Hornets' Nest line, the Confederates employed the guns from 11 Southern batteries to bombard the Union position. Under cover of this barrage, Confederate infantry outflanked the Union position. As a result, Union Gen. William Wallace was mortally wounded and General Prentiss was captured along with 2,250 Northern troops.

- Shiloh's Casualties** After the battle, Union soldiers dug several trenches to bury the 1,728 Confederates killed in the fighting. This one is believed to be the largest of the five known mass burial trenches.
- Confederate Retreat** The Confederate counter-attack through this wet weather pond on April 7 halted the Union advances but failed to break the Union line. With chances for victory gone, Beauregard withdrew his army to Corinth.
- Shiloh Church** Here stood Shiloh Meeting House, the log Methodist church that gave the battle its name. On the morning of April 6, Sherman's division held this area of the battlefield until forced to abandon it. Later Beauregard established his headquarters here. The present church and cemetery are privately owned, but park visitors are welcome on the grounds.
- Union Reconnaissance Patrol** Here at 4:55 a.m. on April 6, the first shots of the battle were fired when Confederate pickets engaged a Union patrol from Prentiss's division. Fraley Field, where the Federals struck the Confederate line of battle, is a short walk along the trail west of the tour stop.
- Union Lines of Defense** On the low ridge in front of you General Prentiss formed his Union division into line of battle on the morning of April 6 in an attempt to halt the unexpected Confederate onslaught. The Federals held for about an hour, when a massive assault drove them back to their camps.

- Invasion of the Union Camps** Here Prentiss's division made a brief stand until it was overrun by Confederates at 9 a.m. While most of his survivors fled to Pittsburg Landing, Prentiss rallied 500 men and joined troops from other divisions in the Hornets' Nest. The upright cannon marks where Col. Everett Peabody was killed while trying to rally his Union brigade.
- Field Hospital** Here Federal surgeons established one of the first tent hospitals of the Civil War. By gathering tents from all over the battlefield and concentrating medical services, patient care was greatly improved and the death rate was lowered.
- Death of General Johnston** The monument here marks the site where the Confederate commander, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, was found mortally wounded at 2 p.m. on April 6. He was the highest ranking Southern officer killed during the war.
- The Peach Orchard** Sarah Bell's orchard was in bloom on April 6 as Confederate attacks hammered the Union left. Peach blossoms cut down by bullets reminded some observers of falling snow. After 2 p.m. the Federals withdrew north, holding a succession of lines until 4 p.m., when they conducted a fighting retreat to Pittsburg Landing.
- Bloody Pond** During the battle, soldiers of both sides came here to drink and bathe their wounds. Both men and horses died in the pond, their blood staining the water a dark red.



**For Your Safety**  
Make your visit a safe and enjoyable one. Motorists, hikers, and bikers will be sharing the park roads and everyone should be alert and exercise extreme caution at all times.

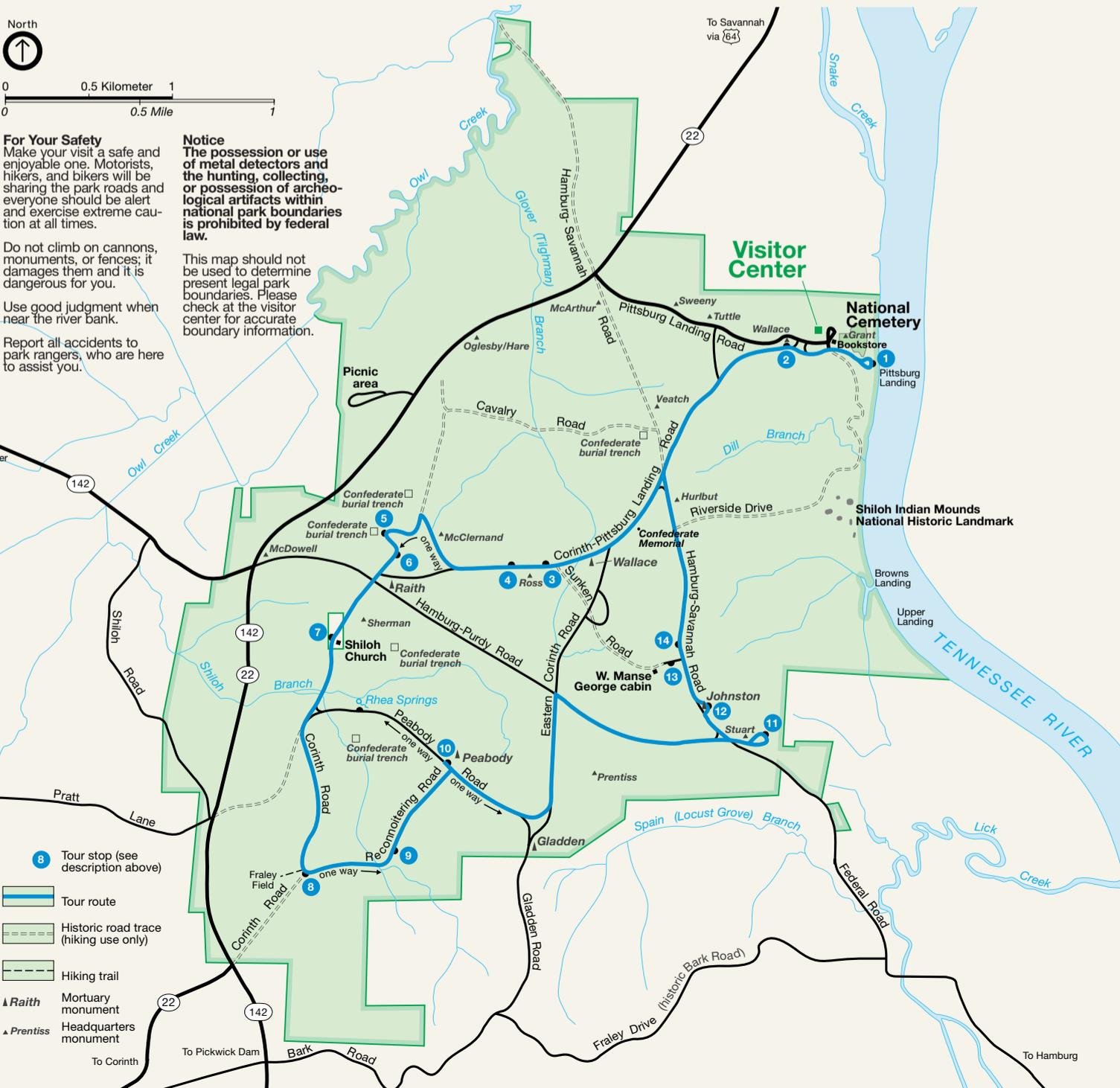
Do not climb on cannons, monuments, or fences; it damages them and it is dangerous for you.

Use good judgment when near the river bank.

Report all accidents to park rangers, who are here to assist you.

**Notice**  
The possession or use of metal detectors and the hunting, collecting, or possession of archaeological artifacts within national park boundaries is prohibited by federal law.

This map should not be used to determine present legal park boundaries. Please check at the visitor center for accurate boundary information.



- Tour stop (see description above)
- Tour route
- Historic road trace (hiking use only)
- Hiking trail
- ▲ Raith Mortuary monument
- ▲ Prentiss Headquarters monument